PISCICULAURE. An Essay Read Before the Summer Meeting of the State Grange at Andream, S. C., on the 9th of August 18.1, by Major Thomas W. Woodward, of Fairfield County, S. C.

Early historians of the South, and of South Carolina in particular, all agree in the statement that our rivers, creeks and brooks once teemed with fishes. The shad—the prince of the riving pan—in the memory of many now living, was as common even in creeks as is the diminutive minnow. It was the custom in those days for our people to visit annually the different fisheries, where were to be had shad at sixteen to the dollar; red-horse and other savory varieties at a song by the wagon load. It! is distressing, gastronomically at least, when we reflect that these good old times, like other loved associations of the past, have departed.

parted.

That the fish famine of the day may be properly understood, I shall add a few facts and produce some statistics. Beling facts and produce some statistics. Being in Washington a few years since, I called on the Hon. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, for the purpose of hearing him on this interesting subject, and to see if anything could be done for the restocking of our rivers. He informed me that he was anxious to do something for us, and that if I would locate for him any point in the State where could be caught as many as, say 500 shad during the season, he would send out parties who would establish a hatching station.

After diligent search along the borders

After diligent search along the borders After diligent search along the borders of the two rivers of my county—the Broad and Wateree—and having in tituted inquiry for such a point anywhere in the State, so meagre was the caten at all places that I was unwilling to hold further communication upon the subject, and despaired of enlisting his efforts in our behalf, and here the matter ended with me.

our behalf, and here the matter ended with me.

He, however, sent out a sub-commission in 1873, which was instructed to investigate the very facta which I had obtained but had falled to report. The observations made by this commission are specially cited, as they give direct statistical testinony upon the numbers of shad caught in rivers of Georgia and South Carolina, and prove more thoroughly, if, indeed, any proof were necessary, that there has been marked decrease.

decrease.

A synopsis of Seth Green's report of shad hatching at Augusta in 1873 is as follows: From April 21st to April 28th, thirteen fishes were taken, none of which being in proper condition, no eggs were procured. From Augusta he goes to Newbern, N. C., passing what were once important fisheries at varous points along the Congarge, and by the once celebrated. the Congaree, and by the once celebrated station at Rocky Mount, on the Catawba.

station at Rocky Mount, on the Catawba. At Newbern, in consequence of the river being too high for fishing, he successed in procuring only two ripe fishes, from which were obtained 50,000 eggs. Of this number 43,000 were hatched and turned into the river.

Thence he goes to Weldon, where, in consequence of continued high water, no shad are taken, but two ripe rock fish are caught, from which are procured 110,000 eggs. From these are hatched and turned into the river 100,000 young fishes. Passing to the Potomac at Washington, he meets with better success. One hundred and eleven ripe fishes are stripped,

he meets with better success. One hundred and eleven ripe fishes are stripped, 2,170,000 eggs obtained, and 1,870,000 fishes returned to the Potomac and 90,000 transplanted in other streams.

The above figures and fields, dancinstrating as they do the decrease in our fish supply; care for a sellation first and for a remedy next.

Is it to the clearing away of forests with its accompanying damaging effect of freshets, muddy water and filling up of creeks and branches that we must look for an explanation? or is man more immediately the agent?

healthy and grew finely during several considerable supply. In the spring of

held out for experimenting with all of the favorite species, not excepting even the salmon salar itself. The much that has been learned in pisiculture leaves very much yet to be discovered, and no department of science, no branch of in-dustry, offers a wider field to the natu-ralist, nor larger margins for gain to him who will successfully prosecute the busi-

With a fish commissioner, such as is had in most of the States, whose business it would be to keep in communication with the other commissioner, much valuable information would be disseminated, and many varieties of valuable eggs and fishes imported and exported for experiment. We have many native varieties well adapted to the purpose of both ponds and streams, and by a system of interchange with commissioners from other. States, sending eggs and fry from home and receiving a similar shipment from abroad, there is no estimating the good that might be accomplished. Our good that might be accomplished. Our State has recently shown a disposition to banish barbarism and to put itself in harmony with other countries in the on-

harmony with other countries in the on-ward march towards material improve-ment and refining civilization. Let us not neglect this important matter, which offers so much good for so little outlay. The next division of my subject—fish ponds—is more interesting to us person-ally, being within reach of all, and re-quires no State aid. Any person owning a few acres of land, with a stream of water, may embark in the enterprise with more or less hope of success.

The bolder the stream and the larger the extent of pond surface, the greater

the extent of pond surface, the greater the variety of fish which can be raised and the larger the profits, although many kinds grow finely and breed well in smaller ponds fed by streams that barely supply evaporation. In treating of ponds, I may as well admit in advance the fact that in most instances failure

consumer tish, hards prore, some less. What is known here as the trout (Megastoma Carolinienis and Grystes Salmoides) afford striking illustrations. The older ones are caught almost exclusively with living fish used sa balt, or by its artificial representative, the bob. All fishermen know this, and attach importance to having fresh lively minnows on hand for a successful day's sport. This justifies the statement that in its natural state its habitual food is fish. And whilst it has its preferences for certain varieties, none tary individual; but in all cases where the drought is not so severe, and a few the boy many cases to flow, there will you flad cosmopolitans, the oat, the suckery decided and the barband red-bellied perch and the universal rath, red-bellied perch and the universal rath, water, then the suckery flow the stocks placed there by Providence, are the above contingencies to the fish saperly, still they are not of so serious a character in the storage for having failed to externinate the local. If have a suckery flow of the solution of the sol with smaller members of their own species, with all the varieties of the perch clan, including the exceedingly nimble bream, with suckers, with minnows; in fact no fish seems beyond the scope of its appetite. Great as is the destruction done by older members of this family

the above contingencies to the fall anapyly, statistically are not of no actions and the state of the period of course show less effect in the latery and the state of the period of course show less effect in the larger breises which is a precise, with all the varieties of the period of course show less effect in the larger breises which is a process of \$4\ptiles \$2\ptiles\$ and \$2\ptiles\$ are the larger breises which show the course of \$4\ptiles\$ are the larger breises which show the course of \$4\ptiles\$ are the larger breises which show the course of \$4\ptiles\$ are the course of \$4\ptiles\$ are the larger breises of \$4\ptiles\$ are the larger breises of \$4\ptiles\$ are the supply which are the supply show the show and the succeeding years of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig grounds and preventing the depositing of seed for the same state of the succeeding years supply, that grounds and preventing the depositing of seed for the same state of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig grounds and preventing the depositing of seed for the same state of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig grounds and preventing the depositing of seed for the same state of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same state of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$ are the first paramig from the same seed of \$4\ptiles\$

drawn off after having stood for two of the grass passes of the country his decear stocked to did his most capacity. The flavor of the country his decear stocked to did his most capacity. The flavor of the grass passes of the grass passes. By advicable that this State should be considered that the grain of the country which leads the state of the grass passes of the grass passes. It is most capacity in the Logistic that the grain passes of the grass passes of th

healthy and grew finely during several of the hottest months, and I believe would have highly her for their loss by the breaking of the dam by which they were confined, before the fall season, at which time they spawn; showing that the theory that these fish can only survive in the coldest, purest water is incorrect. And so it may be with the Sacramento aslman, whose degree of latitude does not vary materially from 6ar own, and whose natural habits as to heat and cold would be modified by being placed in our waters during the winter and at a tender age.

In any event there is no reason why the experiment might not be tried. Upon the contrary, every inducement is held out for experimenting with all of the favorite species, not excepting even the salmon salar itself. The much that has been learned in pisiculture leaves very finech yet to be discovered, and no department of science, no branch of industry, offers a wider field to the naturalist, nor larger margins for gain to him.

using the hook, than for regular feeding, and that it was not the result of an unusual accumulation, for the pond had been subjected to vigorous fishing each year since its commencement.

The truth is, that meagre as have been

supply evaporation. In treating of ponds, I may as well admit in advance the fact that in most instances failure has been the result. I think, for causes which can be accounted for, and which, when properly considered, are not of sufficient magnitude to discourage the undertaking for the future.

My first criticism is on the size of ponds, very few of which are entitled to the dignity of the appellation, being in most instances mere juddlos of water, from a few feet in diameter to perhaps quarter of an acre in excent. Into these diminutive enclosures have been turned any and all varieties which could be obtained, many of them usus, 'e do yn ature for the habitation of such places, whilst others of them seem to have been formed with special reference to the destruction of the other tinds. Failure in such cases is as much to be looked for as it would be in the case of a farmer who would expect to rear successfully a hundred head of cattle on a two-acre lot, or who would attempt to keep the peace between a pack of wolves and a flock of sheep which were required to roam upon the same pasturage. To illustrate, I shall reiterate experiments given to the public before, and which allocated that nature herself has been outwitted in the arrangement, and the fact established that place texts all shed that place texts which cause of the arrangement, and the fact established that place texts and which the properly cultivates the fresh water turtle, which flourishes in any kind of contract of any and all varieties which could be obtained, many of them unsue 'ed by nature for the habitation of such places, whilst other than the fully intended that place texts of the properly cultivates the fresh water turtle, which flourishes in any kind of only a single pair of either the trout, will find himself largely the gainer.

But to him the process been perfected that place texts a million of frogs will be the possessor of an immense fortune by the turtle, which flourishes in any kind of only a single pair of either the trout, only a in the other. Now allow half for casualties, and you have 2,070 for one and
7,200 for the other. Feed then, for four
years and the difference in weight is in
favor of the Southern fish by 28,530
pounds. The difference in flavor is
claimed for the salmo fontinalis, but I
have yet to see even the epicure who
would discard the Grystes salmoides
either for pot or pan purposes. As a
game fish, he is little if at all inferior to
the brook trout. All can testify who
have had one at the end of his rod that
he neither lacks pluck nor energy. I do

the palm.

Whilst sugged on this article, Mr.

James M. Stewart, of Winnsboro, furnished the fellowing information: His mill dam broke dering the last heavy rains and ran down to the bottom. It is were left two trout of several which I had given him, and which were just two years ald. One waighed two pounds and

PRAISE PROM SAR HUBERT. a Gallant Virginian tells a Bit of Per-

The following letter from the Rev. A. Toomer Porter, published in the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist of yesterday, is reproduced in the News and Courier, without the knowledge of the gentleman whose war record it gives to the public:

B. R. R. Editors Chroniele and Constitutionalist:

I was last week at the White Sulpher

Springs, in Virginia, where I met Com-modore Pegram, who is so well known modore Pegram, who is so well known throughout the country. In the course of conversation, at which Dr. Wm. Huger, Mr. Frank Huger and other Charlestonians were present, the Commodore gave us the following information, which was so new to all of us that I determined to publish it, which I now do, with the Commodore's consent, that the gentleman whose heroic conduct is narrated may receive at the hands of his fellow-citizent that honor which he has so rich marited whose heroic conduct is narrated may receive at the hands of his fellow-citizens that honor which he has so rich merited. In the year 186-, Commodore Pegram then in command of the Nashville, was, with his wife, in English waters. One day a very bright-eyed, intelligent, well-manners I young gentleman, an English man, came to him, and asked that he might take passage with him to the Southern States. Commodore Pegram refused the request, saying he was under age and he could not think of taking the youth out among strangers, to run all the risks of war. The young man besought the Commodore, but it vain; he asked if he could get the cor ent of his guardian, if he would let ham have passage? The Commodore saill declined. The youth then went to Hon. W. L. Yancey, then in London. He so worked upon Mr. Yancey's feelings that he wrote an earnest request to the Commodore to bring the young man over. Still the Commodore refused. Just then the Queen of England, having gone down to see the Tuscarors and Nashville in port, ordered both to been subjected to vigorous fishing each year since its commencement.

The truth is, that meagre as have been the results obtained by pisciculturists of this state, there is not an instance, and I miclude myself, in which we had a right to expect better returns—not one in which we deserved success. I have yet to hear of any one in this State who has made use of hatching boxes, artificial equation, or any of the plans or appliances by means of which so much is being done elsewhere. My experiments in artificial hatching have been on an exceedingly small scale, mostly in tumblers, soup plates and in a small glass of teating the truth of the discovery than for practical advantage.

Seth Green and other pisciculturists of the North, who have done so much for practical advantage.

Seth Green and other pisciculturists of the North, who have done so much for testing the truth of the discovery than to Hon. W. L. Yancey, then in London. He so worked upon Mr. Yancey's feelings that he wrote an earnest wallow each other. Here they are regularly supplied with animal food, which is made to take the place of fish diet until ready for market. So commender expensions, according to age and the could get the content of the North, who have all begrined with a proper regard for water and the process been perfected that nature herself has been outwitted in the arrangement, and the fact established that he process been perfected that pisciculturists can breed fish faster than the process be with coal dust and dirt. He asked who he was and where he had come from, and to his surprise, found that it was the young man who had tried to come as passenger. He told the Commodore he must overlook is, but he had determined to fight for the South. The Commodore, pleased with his spirit, told the officer of the ship to put him to some other work. One day a certain paper, passing through

the ship to put him to some other work. One day, a certain paper passing through the young man's hands to the Commodore, he said it was very bad English, and, if the Commodore would allow him, he would correct it. This was done, and so excellent was the report as made out by the youth, that the Commodore immediately made him the captain's clerk. On the arrival of the Nashville in the South, the Commodore informed the Sec. South, the Commodore informed the Sec-retary of the Navy of his appointment, and asked that it be continued; this was at once done. Soon after this Commodore Pegram was put in command of the James River squadron, and took the English youth with him, to whom he had become greatly attached. The Commodore says more faithful or intelligent service he has never seen rendered than did that young man give to exceed the head of the command of the c that young man give to a cause for which he had left country and friends, and had come, a perfect stranger, to help them in their struggle for constitutional freedom. The fleet in the James River was, for a The fleet in the James River was, for a long while, inactive. It seems that this young man's spirit chafed, for he had to dight, and so one night a spinal was heard alongside the ship, and soon a man was seen rowing toward the enemy. There was a general discharge of guns at him, but it was not known whether he was hit or who he was. The roll was called, and none was missing but the Englishman. The Commodore was very much hurt by this, but he felt sure shat it would be explained. A few days afterward there was

cumstances. He had swam out towards the Yankees to escape our sentinels, but had turned as soon as possible and had swam to Capi. Pegcams buttery, where he had taker part in the fight, and had been severely wounded in the leg and shoulder. The Commedore had him taken to Mrs. Cary's, in Richmond, and carefully nursed. While there an order was issued for an examination of men for office in the ordinance department. Commodore Pegram furnished his young friend with books, and came two or three times a week to examine him. The Com-—A little girl who sat on the front steps of a house on Montealm street was asked by a strange girl why she didn't have on a better dress. "I can wear silk if I want to," quietly replied the little one. "Your folks an't as rich as them folks over there," sneered the big one. "Yes we are, and a good deal richer. They was beating their carpets yesterday, and we was beating ours, and we had twice as much dust as they did i" That settled the big one, and she moved on.

—A minister was once riding through a section of the State of South Oarolina, where custom forbade inn-keepers to modore Pegram furnianed his young friend with books, and came two or three times a week to examine him. The Commodore says he progressed so rapidly that soon he found himself unable to examine him, as he knew more about it than he did. He introduced the young wounded man to a certain gentleman in Richmond who had some very fine house. This gentleman conceived such a liking for the intelligent, brave young fellow that he offered him the plet of his herses if he would come cut. No. 1 in the examination. This the youth madeally, said could scarcely be expected. Well, said the gentleman, pass your examination, and you shall have the second choice. The examination came off, and the youing man came out No. 1. The heat horse of the stables was given him, and still wounded and against remonstrances, he reported for duty. Before the war was over he had pushed himself up to the first position in his fepartment. Commodore Pegram's history is much longer thin this, but it may be summed in these words—that in all his experience of men he wever met with more devetion to duty, more galiant action, seld-im more ability than this young Engl-a man displayed on all occasions, and in every position, and how he has for him the most sincere and devoted affection. The circle to whom these things were told were all so ignorant of them that it occurred to us that many others were curious, and that it was only due to ourselves that we should all know the record of one who has for weal or wee cast in his lot among us. Zints young Engl-simman, my feitow-citizens, is none other than F. W. Daw-citizens, is none other than F. W. Daw-

to whom honor is due.

Respectfully,

A TOOMER PORTER

a section of the State of South Oarolina, where custom forbade inn-keepers to take pay from the clergy who stayed with them. The minister in question took supper without prayer, and ate his breakfast without prayer or grace, and was about to take his leave when "mine host" presented his bill. "Ay, sir," said he, "I am a clergyman!" "That may be," responded Boniface; "but you came here; slept like a sinner and ate and drank like a sinner, and now you shall pay like a sinner."

— In the days of Sir Matthew Hale

— In the days of Sir Matthew Hale, men who could read might, by law, become priests. On one occasion a man who could not read desired to be ordained, and he took his place before his dained, and he took his place before his examiner, with a copy of the Lord's prayer in his hand, and a friend who could read at his back. Prompter commenced whispering to him—Our Father who art in Heaven." Our Father who art in Heaven." Our Father who art in Heaven, he repeated, in a loud, confident voice; the prompter continued—Hallowed be thy name." His thumb was now over the next sentence, and the prompter gently requested him to take it away, when "Take away your thumb!" rang through the room, and this was clearly illustrative of the learning of that time.

BEWARE OF DAMP CLOTHING .- Fev persons understand fully the reason why wet clothing exerts such a chilling infinun. Inte young soguenman, my feilow-citizens, is none other than F. W. Daw-soni Req., one of the able editors of the Charleston News and Charier. All honor ence. It is simply this: Water, when it evaporates, carries off an immense amount of heat, in what is called the amount of heat, in what is called the latent form. One pound in vapor contains as much heat as nine or ten pounds of ligner water, and all this heat must, of course, be taken from the body. If our clothes are incistened with three pounds of water, that is, if by wetting they are three pounds heavier, these three pounds will, in drying carry off as much heat as would raise three gallons COMMENTS BY A GEORGIA JOURNALIST. We publish this morning in the Chron-

We publish this morning in the Chronicle and Constitutionalist a letter from
Rev. A. Toomer Porten, relating the account recently given by Commodore Pe.
gram of the gullant service rendered the
South during the war by Capt. F. W.
Dawson, now one of the editors and proprietors of the Charleston Ness and Courier. Commodore Pegram was a distinguished officet of the Confederate States
Navy, and compliments from such a
source must need be gratifying to any
man. He does not stint his praise in
speaking of the darest of Capt. Universe,
but bears unsolicited testimony to the
zeal, the fluvation and the corapicuous
gallantry displayed by the yeung Engliberty. But it is as a journalist that
Capt. Dawson is best known, and his services in that field have been of the greatest value to his adopted State and section.
He has striven long and untiringly to
raise South Carollins to her proper place
in the American Union, and has zevecated with all the ardor of his nature,
every measure calculated to promote her

FIRST DOSE

material or political prosperity. The splendid work done by Capt. Dawson and his colleague of the News and Courier in the great Hampton campaign of last year—work which never ceased until crowned with victory—is still fresh in the minds of Carolinians and Georgians. It affords us great pleasure to publish the letter of the distinguished divine who gives the words of Commodore Pegram when speaking to Carolinians of one who has done so much for Carolina. ON A BOSTON POLICE OFFICER. BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1874.

material or political prosperity. The

All Sorts of Paragrapas.

-an ice-pitcher.

— Why are troubles like babies? Be

cause they get bigger by nursing.

— Wringing the hands is a sign of sorrow, but ringing the fingers is a sign of

good or evil.

take it."

"Life is short," moralized the Tri-

- "John, what is the chief branch of education in your school?" "Willow branch, sir; master's used up nearly a

whole tree."

— Nobody knows to this day what a time old Nosh had of it in the ark with the antedeluvisn ancestors of the present

- An exchange says: "An Albany

- Charade-My first (syllable) is

chief."

— Jennie (looking in a milliner's window)—"Don't you think they are very pretty?" Lizzie (whose thoughts are on the other side of the street)—"Very; especially the one with the long, black side-whiskers."

— Landlady (to boarder who has passed his cup six times)—"You are

day, but I hope you will make yourselves at home," said a lady to a visitor, with not a very pleasant look. "Yes, indeed." replid one of them, starting off, "I will make myself at home as quickly as pos-

- "Now, my boy," said the examiner, "if I had a mines pie, and should give two-twelfths of it to John, two-twelfths

two-twelfths of it to John, two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Henry, and should take balf the pie myself, what would be left? Speal out loud, so that all can hear?" "The plate!" shouted

The best present for a base-ball club

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1873.

II. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—In the spring of 1850 I was stricken down with fever, which had a long and almost hopeless run. The best medical advice being in attendance, I was taken through the fever; but it left me terribly reduced and weak, with excruciating pains in my idde, back and hips. I was complately prostated, with Kidney Complaint, and no medicine seemed to reach my cass. In this condition I was persanded to try Vegering by a friend whom it cured of the same disease, and it seemed as though I could feel the effect of the first dose through my whole system; and from that moment I began to mend, gradually growing better from day to day, and I followed on with the Vegering, until it completely restored me to health, since which time I have been able to perform my dutles as a police officer, enjoying good health; and there is no doubt about the great value of Vegering in Kidney Complaint and similar diseases.

1 am, sir, respectfully.

1 am, sir, respectfully. LAFAYETTE FORD, 568 Broadway. All Diseases of the Blood.

bune. We can sympathize with Life.
We are short too.

— A German literary man says that in
America thieves are so scarce that rewards are offered for them. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanes, purify and cure such discusses, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. - An Atlanta woman says if death loves a shining mark, it's a wonder it never aimed at her husband's nose.

— Spare moments are the gold-dust of time. Of all the portions of our life, spare moments are the most fruitful in good or art!

Seventy-one Years of Age.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Ridney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the beat medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried meny remedies for this complaint, and never fount so much rehefas from the VEGETINE. It strengthene and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended. Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

the antedeluvian ancestors of the present Vontacky mule.

— A congregation in Maine has concluded that a minister may skate if he wants to, but he must keep his mouth shut when his heels fly up.

— Boy's composition: Ancient Greece was proud of her athletes. The champion was Thermopyles. Every man who made a pass at old Thermopyles got his eye blacked.

— An exchange says: "An Albany Would Give a Dollar for a Dose. Would Give a Dolier for a Dose.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years: have suffered/great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often and la very small quantifies, frequently accombanded with hole and exeruciating pain. I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skilful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine, and if I should be afflicted again in the same way I would give a dollar for a dose, if I could not get it without.

Respectfully,

J. M. GILE. man who used to live on ten cents a day died wealthy." He may have died wealthy, but we will bet money he did not — "How many deaths?" asked the hospital physician while going his rounds. "Nine." "Why, I ordered medicine for ten." "Yes, but one wouldn't — Charade—My first (syllable) is company; my second shuns company; my third calls company, and my whole entertains company. Give it up? Why, co-nun-drum, of course!
—"I always think," said a reverend guest, "that a certain quantity of wine does a man no harm after a good dinner."
"Oh, no, sir," replied his host, "it is the uncertain quantity that does the mischief."

Hespectfully, J. M. GILE, 361 Third St., South Bosto Life a Burden.

II. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—From a poor, emaciated sufferor, the VEGETINE has restored me to perfect health.

I have for years been a terrible sufferer from Canker and Dyspepsia, at times rendering life almost a burden to me. I am now lifteen (15) pounds heavier than when I commenced the use of VEGETINE.

I will make mention that I was also a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, causing exeruciating pain through the small of the back nearly all of the time. This, too, VEGETINE has cured, and I am now a perfect picture of health, and I will add, happiness—all caused from the use of a few bottles of VEGETINE.

Respectfully, H. G. HUTSHES.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

— Landlady (to boarder who has passed his cup six times)—"You are very fond of coffee, Mr. Smith." Mr. Smith
—"Yes, ma'am, it looks as if I was, when I am willing to swallow so much water for the sake of getting a little."
— She said it was a very bright idea. He said he knew a brighter one, and when she asked him what it was he answered, "Your eye, dear!" There was silence for a moment; then she laid her head upon the rim of his ear and wept.
— "I didn't at all expect company today, but I hope you will make yourselves Vegetine is sold by all Druggists. TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold. READ WHAT HE SAYS:

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į	Loave Houses, and a so .
	Arrive at Greenville
ì	Down
	Leave Belton
i	I cave Alston 105 J Arrive at Columbia 2 50 J
5	ANDERSON BRANCH-DOWN
9	Leave Welbelle
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	44	Mt. Airy 7	50 p	
	86	Tocooa		
41	11	Greenville11	10 -	
	**	Spartanburg1	. 10 p	
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333	100	Charlotte (Railroad) Junction GOING WEST.	1.20 a	
ive	Ch	narlotte (Railroad) Junction 7	00 p	
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	**	Lula		
**	41	Dula	a cu.	
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July 19, 1877

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Total.

Si.00 LOT.

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Total.

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One pair Sleeve Buttons, stone setting.
One set (3) Spiral Shirt Studs.

One set (3) Spiral Shirt Studs.

Si.00 LOT.

Si.00 LOT.

One pair Sleeve Buttons, stone setting.
One set (3) Spiral Shirt Studs.

One Plain Ring, stamped 18 K.

S1.00 LOT.
One pair Sleeve Buttons, stone setting.
One set (3) Spiral Shirt Studs.
One heavy band Engagement Sting.
One heavy band Engagement Sting.
One Ladles' Long Guard or Neck Chain.
One Engraved Miniature Locket, for the above,
One Gent's Heavy Link Watch Chain.
One Lake George Liamond Stud.

\$5.00 LOT.

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Gue set (2) Engraved Bracelets.
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S2,00 LOT.

One Ladies' Neck Chain and Charm.
One Ladies' Neck Chain for Watch.
One extra fine Miniature Locket.
One extra fine Miniature Locket.
One carries Rings, Amethysis.
One occurrence Rings, One Ladies George Cluster Pin.
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One Ladies George Cluster Pin.
One pair Peal Inlaid Sleeve Buttons.
One Ladies Heavy Wedding or Engagement Ring.
One occurrence Rings, Amethysis of Onyx Sleeve Buttons.
One Ladies Chemise Button.
One Ladies' Opera Chain, with classes, (retail price \$5.00).
One Gent's Beavy Wetch Chain, with Curb Charms (retail price, \$5.00).
One Gent's beavy long Keck Chain.
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One set Came. Medallon Pin and Ear Drops.
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The retail price of the articles in each samigle lot amounts to exactly ten times the price we not be supported by the Chain of the American Pinish (Polyx Sleeve Buttons).
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To any one sending us an order for the above lots by express to the amount of \$15.00, we will send FREE one Solid Homaine Gold Hunting-Case Watch, Genta' or Ladies' size, warranted to keep perfect time and look equally as well as a \$10.00 gold watch. By mail postpaid, \$15.50. This is our 7.24 charge to AGENTS, and is worth a trial, us the watch above will sell or trade readily for fro., \$20.00 to \$50.00. Genta' or Ladies' Watch alone, \$71.00 or \$24.00, with a Heavy Gent's Gold Pattern Vest Chain and Charm, or Ladies' Opera Chain with rilide and tassel.

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